

CHRISTMAS!

Yes, here it is again

It is at Christmas time

That nearly every one turns giftmaker. Of course, giftmakers look to where the largest selection and best values are given, before making their purchases.

BUYING

We first suggest a visit to our store, where we have displayed an immense line of

TOYS, BOOKS, DOLLS,

DOLLS, GAMES, DOLL ABS,

SLEDS, WAGONS, TOILET CASES,

MANICURE SETS, WRITING OUTFITS,

TRAVELING CASES, SMOKERS SETS, PICTURES,

PIPES, CIGAR CASES, SMALL BOXES OF CIGARS,

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

MADE

Our stock is well displayed and a sample of everything we have is shown. There are plenty of suggestions posted through the store, that will assist you in selecting your presents. What you don't see, ask for it, and we will try and accommodate you in every way possible. We have the stock, AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!

EASY!

Are you to have a Tree? Well, if so it will pay you to see our selection of Tree Ornaments and Trimmings. Nothing like them in the city ever before. WE ARE READY FOR YOU! COME!

AT CHRISTMAS GIVE AND MAKE GOOD CHEER,
FOR CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

HENRY CLAY'S HOUR OF DEATH

Precise Time of Great Commoner's Demise in D. C.

Almost every visitor to Washington has noticed the dial on the clock on the avenue front of the National hotel, and has also noticed that the face of the clock, which is up in the arch on the roof, is a painted clock and not a bona fide timepiece.

They have also noticed that the hands of the clock are painted to indicate 8:33. This time has been registered on the National hotel over fifty years, and many have wondered why that particular time was selected.

The explanation is that the clock was painted soon after the death of Henry Clay, who died in room 22 of that hotel on June 29, 1852, and it is stated by authority that the time indicated by the hands of the clock was fixed to indicate the exact hour of the death of Henry Clay.

If this is the fact, the painters, or the person who ordered them to set the clock at that hour, made an error, because, although Henry Clay passed away in the hotel on that particular day, he died at 11:15 a. m., instead of 8:33.

The people at the hotel still contend that their clock is right and that the papers and the records are all wrong.—Baltimore American.

SHE WHO SCATTERS SUNSHINE

English Journal's Description of the Woman of Fact.

A woman of fact is one who feels that the story told to hurt your feelings is essentially bad form and inconsiderate of the feelings of others. A woman of fact is the woman who is courteous to old people, who laughs with the young, and who makes her self agreeable to all women in all conditions of life. A woman of fact is one who makes her "good morning" a pleasant greeting, her visit a bright spot in the day, and her "good-bye" a hope that she may come again. A woman of fact is one who does not always gauge people by their clothes or their riches, but who strongly condemns bad manners.—London Answers.

Wonderous Power of Love.

Undoubtedly, as Ovid said ages ago, "Love is the perpetual source of fear and anxiety," yet, also, it is the root of the greatest earthly bliss which humanity can know. Moreover, without faith love cannot endure. True love always is enthusiastic; a love must idealize the beloved. It may well be, and probably is, that the man or woman thus idealized is neither better nor worse than a million others, and no amount of loving will make them angelic, saving in the eyes of love. But, mercifully for humanity, "There's nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." And angels might be uncomfortable companions for ordinary men and women, "creatures far too bright and good for human nature's daily food."—Chicago Tribune.

This From a Scotchman?

James Merry, a well known Scottish tramster and owner of race horses, once decided to run for parliament. He stood as candidate for Glasgow. He posed as an extreme radical, and was prepared to abolish everything in sight, as a short way to reform. At one of his meetings where the heckling of candidates was the feature, as in all Scottish elections, he was asked, after he had disposed summarily of the crown, the house of lords and most of the British constitution, whether he would abolish the decalogue. "Certainly," cried the valiant Merry. Then turning to his nearest neighbor on the platform he asked in an audible whisper, "Jock, what is the decalogue?"—New York Tribune.

Our Vocabulary Largest.

A German investigator announces that the English language has the largest vocabulary of any now in use. It heads the list with 260,000 words; Germany, with 80,000 words, coming second; and Italy, with 75,000, third. The authors of the English dictionary certainly deserve a great deal of praise, although we can think of several English words in general use that might be dropped without in the least affecting the appearance of the vocabulary. In the first place, the word "slang" in our dictionaries may explain the difference of 180,000 words between the English and German languages.—Exchange.

Homemade Rosy Cheeks.

Gladys is an anemic child, with pale cheeks and she is eight years old. Much to the annoyance of Gladys her playmates have made the absence of color in her cheeks the subject of conversation, even in her hearing. Evidently the young lady determined to put a stop to criticism and appear the other day with cheeks glowing like the rose with a most beautiful and artistic pink. "Oh, Gladys, where did you get the pink cheeks?" cried her playmates in chorus. Casting down her eyes the discreet damsel replied: "Mamma told me not to tell."

Noble Heart the First Requisite.

Above all other things a woman who would be charming must possess a true and noble heart, full of love and sympathy for her fellow beings, and an intelligent mind, capable of seeing matters from more than one standpoint. Any woman thus equipped by nature undeniably has within herself the possibilities for ideal manhood for from these characteristics spring the many little virtues which make a woman loved, admired and needed by those around her.—Exchange.

Cure Your Cough

stop your Lung Irritation, relieve your Sore Throat and drive out your Chronic Cold, with the only certain, and strictly scientific, Cure for Coughs and Colds:

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION

Almost in Despair.

"Our little daughter was given up by two physicians with consumption of the throat, and we were almost in despair, when our druggist recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. After taking four bottles she was perfectly cured and has had no throat trouble since."—GEO. A. EYLER, Cumberland, Md.

Price, 50c and \$1.00

TRIAL BOTTLES FREE

RECOMMENDED, GUARANTEED AND SOLD BY

L. Fournier, Druggist.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joe Peck (or Peck) deceased.

Robert McElroy having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered, that the 19th day of December, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examination and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
nov 23-3w Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, executed by Frank Smith and Almida Smith, his wife of the township of Maple Forest, Crawford County, Michigan, to Oscar Palmer of Grayling, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Crawford, in Liber G, of mortgages on page 39, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th day of May 1903.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of \$117.83 for principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the court house in the village of Grayling, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held), on the twenty-fourth day of February next at 12 o'clock noon, standard time of that day: said sale being made, and said bids received, subject to the payment by the purchaser of the land hereinafter described of all such sums as may be then due on a certain mortgage on said land, made and executed by the said Frank Smith and Almida Smith his wife, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1903, to Charles E. Sherman which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Crawford in Liber F of mortgages on page 473 at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of December, A. D. 1903; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-eight (28), north of range three (3) west according to the government survey thereof.

Dated at Grayling, Michigan the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1905.

OSCAR PALMER,
Mortgagee.

Probate Notice.

Notice of Probate of Will.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. M. Woodworth, deceased.

Jeannette Woodworth having filed in said court her petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased now on file in said court, be admitted to Probate, and that the administration of the said estate be granted to Sidney S. Waggett or some other suitable person, it is ordered that the 14th day of December, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
nov 23-3w Judge of Probate.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. H. A. Sheldon. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Epworth League, 8:30 p. m. Junior League, 4:45 p. m. Prayers, meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Klem, Assistant.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Klem, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 556, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Wm. Woodworth, W. M. J. F. Hux, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 300, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DELVAN SMITH, Post Com. A. L. Poon, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 262, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. TRUMBLEY, President. Mrs. L. WIGGLES, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 121.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. SATTA, M. P. FRED NARRIS, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127.—Meets every Tuesday evening. JULIUS NELSON, M. G. Chas. O. McCullough, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings at 7:30 p. m. P. D. BOURCHES, Captain. Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M. M., No. 248.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. E. J. J. COLLIER, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 2, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. JOHN LAKER, W. M. Mrs. Jeannette Woodworth, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. Fred Harrington, G. R. J. B. Woodburn, R. E.

CRAWFORD RIVER, E. O. T. M. M., No. 248.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. ELLIE NOLAN, Lady Cook. ABBIE HAVENS, Lady Cook.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. HANSEN, K. of R. S. H. HANSEN, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Poon, President. ROSE POON, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 324.—Meets at O. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. A. W. PARKER, Master. LAURA LONDON, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,

PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evenings.
Residence, Penzance Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

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DENTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office Penzance Avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

H. H. WOODRUFF

Attorney-at-Law.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich., Wednesday noon until Thursday noon each week.

Can be found other days at Opera House Building, Revere, Mich.

3 AY THE I

AERIAL NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE.

Have we any other means of traveling through the air without the aid of a light gas? Birds and insects fly hither and thither with the greatest ease. Can we not imitate them? If we look to the theory of the matter, if we consider what has actually been accomplished in the way of experiment, if we see the various little toys which are to be bought in any toy shop, we must own that everything looks promising. Many think that wings like those of a bird are not to be easily imitated in a practical machine, but the aeroplane, or propelled kite, looks simple enough.

Small models, some even weighing many pounds, have frequently been made capable of raising themselves and progressing through the air in a steady course, until their motive power has given out. Langley's steam model, weighing nearly thirty pounds, flew for three-quarters of a mile. Large man carrying machines have been constructed.

Many different methods, giving promise of good results, have been suggested and experimented with, and it seems quite probable that the aerial machine of the future may combine several of these. Whatever form it may take, it seems probable that to lift a given weight, the flying machine will be infinitely smaller than the balloon airship, and consequently be able to progress at a much greater rate for the same expenditure of power.

Almost every engineer and scientific investigator who has lately made a study of the subject agrees that the attainment of human flight apparently presents no insuperable difficulties. All that is wanted, so far as I can see, is a clever and energetic inventor, and there is no reason why a machine could not be constructed within a year or two capable of raising and carrying a man in safety for at all events, a short trip through the air. Here is a chance for a millionaire who is anxious to get rid of a portion of his wealth to some purpose.

GRAFT THREATENS LIFE OF NATION.

I have recently been in correspondence with every Governor in the United States, and from every quarter they return a complaint against the greed of powerful interests in corrupt attempts to purchase special privileges. What does this indicate? Does it not indicate that we are passing through a period of moral and civic inertia when the majority of the people in the country are indifferent to this lowering of the standard, and does it not also emphasize the principle that political corruption is but a reflection of the general moral tone of the times? I think it does, for it is well known that a legislative body is no stronger or better than the community from which it derives its power and that the character of its legislation rises and falls with the tide of popular demand.

The people are good-natured. What we want is to get them mad, fighting mad—so mad, in fact, that they will go to the primaries. And by fight I don't mean talk, but work. A vote at the primary for a man who won't be bought; a vote at the primary for a man who will neither hold up the just demands of corporations for "graft" nor

surrender to their browbeating and corruption. And if your parties won't give you such candidates, make them. Shall we sow the seed of a harvest that Spain and Russia reap to-day? Is that to be our fate? I do not believe it, for I know the old colonial spirit still lives. The spark that leaped across the deep for freedom, to find its heritage in this broad land of ours, still glows; and the spirit that challenged the tyranny of the wilderness, defied the oppression of a monarch, and freed the slave from bondage, will not freely surrender itself to shame and suffer a captivity in fraud.

ROCKEFELLER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

I believe Mr. Rockefeller to be morally color blind in his very makeup. He is a religious man. He is a member in good standing in the church, but he has put his religion in one compartment of his being and business in another. He has seen no moral connection between them. Mr. Rockefeller is now seeing that morality cannot be divorced from business. Now is coming his opportunity. St. Paul, from being a red-handed murderer by law, went to the very front ranks as a benefactor of mankind, but he confessed his guilt incurred through ignorance. Let Mr. Rockefeller do the same. Let him boldly and at once say, "The things I have done were wrong." Let him use his immense wealth at the same time in undoing that wrong as far as possible and blessing his fellow men. Fully forgiven, both by God and man, he will rise at once to be the St. John of the twentieth century.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S HARDEST TASK TO OVERCOME.

Any woman who makes a success in her business life has only done so by losing her sense of the importance of her own individuality and keeping it in the background in her relations with others. Ask any number of women what is the hardest thing they have had to learn, and nine out of every ten will answer that it was to fight temper or to form the habit of deferring to other people instead of being the one deferred to. Or the answer will be that it was to overcome sensitiveness. One-third of the girls who try to work downtown give it up and go home, because they cannot stand up under the first few corrections. On this account some positions are closed to women entirely. Suppose the employer wants to call the attention of the "young lady" to an error in her way of doing business. He is confronted by an annoyance at once. Is she going to weep? Will she sulk? Will she flush? The first and the last will make him feel like a brute, and the other will make him rage inwardly. One woman who kept a few boarders in her house had frequent applications from a neighbor to be allowed to bring her family in to meals. The compensation was good and from some points of view the arrangement desirable, but the question that the woman put was: "Why do you not get your meals yourself?" The question of expediency was stronger than individuality.

A CEMETERY FOR DOGS.



It is not generally known that in London, England, there exists an exceedingly pretty cemetery devoted principally to man's best friend—the faithful dog. Near the Victoria Gate, Hyde Park, W., stands the gate-keeper's lodge, attached to which there is a fair-sized garden, the last resting place of many a favorite pet. Several years ago, a favorite dog, which belonged to the Duke of Cambridge, was run over in the park, brought to the lodge and afterwards buried in the garden. A marble stone shows the place where he lies. After this, many who had heard of the event requested to have their dogs laid to rest in the same plot of ground, and thus it came about that the permission of the Duke and the Deputy Ranger was obtained to allow the garden to become a cemetery for dogs. It has now been in existence twenty years, and there are about three hundred or four hundred graves, all beautifully kept. Some people pay a certain amount per annum to have the little graves properly attended to; some only pay when the dog is buried; many call regularly. The tombstones are pretty nearly all of the same size, and mostly of marble.

FATHER OF PENNY POSTAGE.

English Parliamentarian whose Hobby Will Interest Americans. John Henniker Heaton, a member of the British Parliament, is not only the practical creator of imperial penny postage, but has done more than any man living to secure to the world the fullest possible advantages of cheap postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication. His great ambition now is to bring about the adoption of the penny postage by the United States and he is confident that it will be realized. "It is Mr. Heaton's boast that he knows every postoffice of importance in the world. There is scarcely a corner of the globe he did not visit when he began his imperial penny-post crusade. One of his striking achievements was to arrange a chess match, played by cable, between members of Congress in the capital at Washington and members of Parliament in London. A resolution of thanks was called over from Washington, and just one minute after the House of Commons passed a similar resolution. He is 57 years old. After being graduated from King's College, London, he made his way to Australia where he became a land owner and a newspaper editor, and married Miss Anne Bennett, one of the loveliest women in Australia. He was a trustee of his hobby as long ago as 1885, when he represented the Tasmanian government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference. In that same year he was elected to Parliament from

Canterbury. He has been responsible for the cheap parcel post system, for the introduction of telegraph money orders, and many other improvements in the postal service. He says he won't be happy until he can send a cable message to the United States for 2 cents a word.

Fire and the Skin. Blushing is the effect of the action of dilated heat on the nerves controlling the small blood vessels of the skin. These tiny vessels are normally in a state of moderate contraction; under exposure to heat they relax and become distended with blood.

In regard to exposure to direct heat, the reddening of the skin, together with the uncomfortably warm feeling accompanying it, may be looked upon as one of the useful little "danger signals" with which we are surrounded. Persons who from any cause have lost their susceptibility, as is the case in some forms of paralysis, may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results.

The reason that the face chiefly flushes is that, in the ordinary position near a fire, it is most directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the body is shielded by clothing. Moreover, the nerves of the face are particularly sensitive in this respect, and the skin there is more abundantly furnished with blood vessels.

Met His Match. "By the way," said the lawyer, "your friend Mr. Sharp was a witness in a case I had today. It was my painful duty to cross examine him." "I should think," said his wife, "that she would undergo the ordeal as well as any one I know." "She did. Before she got through with me I had to ask the protection of the court."—New York Press.

HITCHCOCK MAKES REPORT.

Secretary of the Interior Sum's Up Land Fraud Prosecutions.

The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock takes up a volume of nearly 300 closely printed pages. It gives in detail results of the work of the 4,082 persons employed in the department. In connection with the land service, to which much space is devoted, the report says:

"The prosecution of the ring of conspirators on the Pacific coast has been vigorously pushed, a number have been convicted, and many more indicted and apprehended and brought before the court for trial. Other investigations of alleged violations of the public land laws in that section and elsewhere are being rapidly and energetically prosecuted, several old and persistent offenders have been indicted, and their trials will occur in the near future. Other cases will soon be in shape for presentation to the federal grand juries having jurisdiction of the offenses alleged, and it is believed that the offenders will be speedily brought to justice. One of the most conspicuous facts that have been developed by the so-called land fraud investigations is that the timber and stone acts, the desert land act, and the commutation clause of the homestead law are the convenient handmaids of crime; that they have afforded the most effective means for the conspirators with whom we have had to deal to fraudulently transfer the title of the public domain from the government to themselves, and under their care expanded or materially modified or amended, substantially as heretofore repeatedly recommended in my annual reports and by the public lands commission, they will continue to constitute the most dangerous menace to the integrity of the public domain."

Attention is also called to the fact that among those indicted for various offenses against the public land laws are the names of persons who were employees of the government, some in high places, others in places not so exalted.

"There were disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905," the report says, "public lands aggregating 17,063,622.27 acres. The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources, including the sale of public land, amounted to \$6,136,387.00, and from sales of timber on forest reserves, \$22,414.50; from sales of government property, \$40,267.74; and for furnishing copies of records and plats, \$24,102.40, aggregating \$7,013,511.38, a decrease of \$2,292,229.27 from the preceding fiscal year.

"There were 391 cases of depredations upon public timbered lands reported during the year, involving timber to the value of \$183,783.04, a decrease of \$153,722.30 from last year. In forty cases recommendation was made for civil suit to recover damages. On July 1, 1905, there were pending in the United States court suits for civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,555,508.56, the value of timber alleged to have been taken unlawfully from public lands, and eighty-seven criminal prosecutions for cutting or removing timber in violation of law."

WHAT OUR NAVY COSTS.

Expense of Building New Navy and Keeping Up Old One.

The announcement that the Navy Department wants Congress to build three new battleships next year attracts attention to the enormous cost of the new navy that is being built. In the past year this country expended over \$20,000,000 on the new ships that are now being built. The average battleship cost from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Enormous as is this cost, it is practically only the beginning.

The report of the paymaster general of the navy just issued gives some startling data as to what it costs to keep up our navy. The battleship Kearsarge cost the government for the last twelve months she has been in commission over half a million dollars. The Maine is even more expensive, for she cost more than \$544,000; the Missouri cost over \$530,000; the Wisconsin seems to be the most expensive of them all, for she cost over \$591,000. These figures include all the expenses of the ship, the salaries of the officers, pay of the crew and of the marines, the nations and all other expenditures.

The battleships are, of course, the most expensive fighting machines in the navy. The cruisers are not quite so expensive. The Baltimore, for instance, in the last twelve months cost a little over \$200,000. But the Brooklyn is almost expensive enough to rank in the battleship class, for she cost over \$478,000 last year—a little more than the Oregon, which cost a little over \$475,000.

The three boats which are kept at the disposal of the President—the Dolphin, the Mayflower and the Sylph—also cost a pretty penny. The Dolphin last year cost over \$111,000; the Mayflower for the four months she was in commission cost over \$22,000, while the Sylph, which is the pleasure boat which is used most frequently by Mrs. Roosevelt, cost \$25,000 for the year.

Not even the torpedo boats are cheap, for they range from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year. Even the colliers are expensive, one of them, the Abasco, costing last year about \$105,000. The total sum expended last year by the government for maintaining ships afloat was \$19,931,931.77. In addition, the nine receiving ships cost the government about \$2,500,000.

It is evident, therefore, that not only is our navy a costly article to build in the first place, but it is very expensive to keep the ships in commission after they are built. It cost \$5,907,071.93 for repairs to the ships and equipment at home and abroad. The American navy comes high.

AS GOOD AS DESERVED.

Legislatures Reflect Vices as Well as Virtues.

Senator Armstrong, chairman of the legislative committee, which is investigating insurance in New York State, said in an address before the New York Alumni Association of the university: "I frequently hear it declared that the Legislature is an evil body, but after many years in it I feel qualified to say that it is truly representative. The members who are elected to the Legislature are a fair cross-section of the people which send them to Albany. The Legislature reflects perfectly the vices as well as the virtues of the constituents. You will always have the Legislature you deserve. You will never have a Legislature better than you yourselves are."

More than \$28,000,000 was spent in the United States for hospitals last year and \$10,000,000 for orphan asylums. New York leads all other cities in her expenditure for the care of the insane. The number of cases treated at the dispensaries in New York City alone averaged 10,848.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, which was about ten times the number treated per 100,000 inhabitants in the remaining portion of the United States.

SLAIN BY A WOMAN.

Revolution's Revenge on Saratoff, Ex-War Minister, for Atrocities.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch sent by way of Lyddikhuizen, East Prussia, says: "Lieutenant General Saratoff, former minister of war, was assassinated. The government had deputed General Saratoff to visit the province of Saratov for the purpose of quelling the agrarian riots there. A woman belonging to the so-called 'flying columns' of the revolutionary movement called at the house of the Governor of Saratov and asked to see General Saratoff. She fired three revolver shots at the general, killing him on the spot. When arrested the woman who committed the crime declared that she had executed a decree of the terrorists' section of the Social Revolutionists."

The news of the assassination of Lieutenant General Saratoff, former minister of war, had been preceded by the most horrible stories of the manner in which Saratoff had been repressing the agrarian disorders. He carried peasants with Cossacks and then had them beaten with the soldiers' whips. In so doing Saratoff pursued

the system adopted by Prince John Obolensky, former governor general of Finland, in suppressing the agrarians in the vicinity of Kharlov several years ago. At that time the prince caused the peasants to be whipped by relays of Cossacks and compelled them in turn to beat their comrades.

Further Gopon, leader of the workmen at the inception of the labor troubles nearly a year ago, which led up to the present revolutionary movement, has been condemned to death by a tribunal named by the Central Revolutionary Committee. Two emissaries of the committee were named to carry out the sentence. Treachery to the cause of the people is the charge made against Father Gopon on which the Revolutionary Committee condemned him.

On his return recently to Russia, after being abroad, where he was compelled to flee after "red Sunday," Father Gopon argued strongly against a continuance of the strikes which have become of such frequent occurrence in Russia. Immediately the revolutionary leaders declared he had been influenced by the government.

Father Gopon was summoned by a formal communication to appear and answer the charge, but he did not do so. The trial was held in his absence and both written and verbal testimony was offered before the tribunal. A unanimous verdict was returned, finding him guilty and condemning him to death. Subsequently the Central Committee affirmed the sentence of the tribunal and proclaimed the necessity of executing the former priest.

Fugitives who have arrived at Vienna state that the conditions in Odessa and Bessarabia are desperate. During the rioting of the last few days they assert 8,000 persons, including many students, have been killed. The Governor has posted placards about the city, giving notice that the troops will fire upon the people at the least provocation.

Next time Kansas wants to elect a Senator who can keep out of jail. This would be an opportune time for Poland to get a divorce from Russia. The grand dukes may, like Pa McCurdy, be willing to rebate some of their salaries.

The Sultan of Turkey is the least worried of all the powers about Macedonian reforms. Each one of the insurance magnates seems to have had his own pet method of grafting. And the flag of freedom is being raised everywhere save over the palace at Petrohof. It is illegal to take snapshots at Odessa. The camera doesn't lie about manures.

Charges and countercharges indicate that President Castro's path is not paved with asphalt. One good reason for giving thanks at Thanksgiving is that no presents go with the day. Japan's "protection" over Korea will be exercised firmly, but with the utmost politeness.

Wives of Russian strikers are convinced a moral victory does not feed and clothe the children. We sometimes find that what we thought was the golden rule is only so on the exposed side. The people of Panama seem determined to have Uncle Sam take the burr as well as the chestnuts.

Secretary Taft and the board of engineers agree that the Panama canal will be built "on the level." Count Witte is finding it more difficult to bluff the Russian workmen than the Japanese diplomats.

Neither wave nor manifesto seems able to cement the growing fractures in that "All-the-Russias" combination. Hall Caine still suffers with that dizzy feeling resulting from his attempt to walk backward at the American pace.

Norway's choosing a king by a big majority, instead of a President, looks like turning the clock of progress backward.

Three hundred Americans celebrated Thanksgiving day at a banquet at the Kaiserhof in Berlin. H. Perceval Lodge, secretary of the American embassy, presided.

A test of five-inch armor plate for the side of a cruiser, made by navy officials who are testing plate for new warships at Indian Head, Md., demonstrated that an 18-inch armor-piercing shell, fired at a distance of 1,500 yards, would penetrate the armor easily.

Coal operators who are members of the Interstate Association, including those of Illinois and neighboring States and of the Pittsburg district, at a meeting in Pittsburg decided to offer the miners a 5 per cent increase in wages, instead of the 12 per cent advance the union is expected to demand.

A. C. L. Atkinson, secretary of the territory of Hawaii, now in Washington, says that under the ruling made by President Roosevelt concerning the general of Immigration, Hawaii will allow the territory of Hawaii to import assisted immigrants except Chinese. It is expected that Mr. Atkinson will resign as secretary of the territory and that he will be sent to Europe as agent for the new board of immigration.

59,814 MEN IN ARMY.

Secretary of War Taft Submits His Annual Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of War, William H. Taft, shows that the actual strength of the regular army on Oct. 15, 1905, was 57,750 officers and 50,004 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted.	Total.
United States	2,820	42,682	45,502
Philippine Islands	739	11,104	11,843
Porto Rico	11	153	164
Hawaiian Islands	53	192	245
Alaska	1	103	104
Miscellaneous and en route	122	1,088	1,210
Total	3,750	50,004	53,754

The distribution among the different branches of the service was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted.	Total.
General officers and staff	841	3,511	4,352
Cavalry	752	12,124	12,876
Artillery	1,008	10,908	11,916
Infantry	1,506	23,078	24,584
Reserve and miscellaneous detachments	3,053	3,054	6,107
Total	3,750	50,004	53,754

This is a total net decrease of the regular army during the year of 300.

These figures do not include 8,029 enlisted men of the hospital corps, who, under the act of March 1, 1897, are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the regular army.

There were also in the service 25 officers and 552 enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment and 115 officers and 5,059 enlisted Philippine scouts. This is a net increase of 7 in the Porto Rico regiment and of 1,000 in the Philippine scouts.

Secretary Taft urges an increase in the seacoast artillery by 5,000 men, with the necessary complement of officers. He says the expenses will be \$2,000,000 per annum. He does not, however, recommend a reduction in the cavalry force.

He says: "I am firmly convinced of the wisdom of providing more men for the coast artillery. Our seacoast fortifications, constructed at such heavy expense, ought not to be left as they are now, without the number of men to properly handle and operate the heavy guns, with their complicated mechanism and extensive accessories, and to give them the degree of care that is necessary in order to maintain these elaborate defensive works in the proper condition of preservation and efficiency."

Secretary Taft reviews the progress made in the construction of seacoast fortifications. Up to the present time there have been completed 101 twelve-inch guns, 119 ten-inch, 94 eight-inch, 397 twelve-inch mortars, and 1,000 6-inch guns. Eighty per cent of the work of fortification planned by the Endicott board in 1896 has been completed.

The system of government telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, begun in 1900 and finished in October, 1904, consists of a system of land lines in northwestern Alaska, extending from Nome to Teller, and a cable system connecting all the important points in southeastern Alaska with the telegraph system of the United States.

During the year 134,620 messages were handled, the receipts from commercial messages amounting to \$104,130.01; \$24,125.57 pertained to the transmission of messages over commercial lines—namely, the Canadian government system, the White Pass and Yukon railway company, the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The remainder, \$79,015.44, was received for Alaska telegrams handled by the signal corps alone.

The Secretary urges the construction of a submarine telegraph cable to connect the Panama canal zone with the United States. He says such a line, from Tampa, via Guayaquil to Panama, would cost \$1,000,000. If extended to Porto Rico the line would cost \$900,000 more.

Secretary Taft reviews the work on the Panama canal at length, the substance of his report already having been made public. The Secretary asks Congress to appropriate for the expense of the army and the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, \$70,170,719.

ASK BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

Almost a Billion Dollars Needed to Carry on Government.

A statement has been made by the appropriations committee of the Senate and House, summarizing the estimates for appropriations to be made at the present session of Congress for the fiscal year 1907. The total for all purposes aggregates \$894,290,415.

These estimates are greater than the appropriations for the current year by \$14,170,165.

The War Department asks \$88,462 less than was appropriated last year and the river and harbors item, which last year amounted to \$18,181,875, is limited entirely this year. With these exceptions every department of the government has asked for more money than the current appropriation.

The two largest increases are asked by the navy, \$12,220,038, and the Postoffice Department, \$12,187,074.

The estimates of the appropriations committees exceed those of Secretary Shaw by nearly \$200,000,000, which is accounted for by the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for the Postoffice Department only that sum which will have to come from the treasury for its maintenance, not including postal revenues applied to the support of that department. His estimate for the Postoffice Department is \$7,626,000, while that of the appropriations committee is \$193,210,070.

Interesting News Items.

Miss Marjorie M. Post, who was given \$2,000,000 by her father, C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., was married in New York to Edward B. Chase.

Three hundred Americans celebrated Thanksgiving day at a banquet at the Kaiserhof in Berlin. H. Perceval Lodge, secretary of the American embassy, presided.

A test of five-inch armor plate for the side of a cruiser, made by navy officials who are testing plate for new warships at Indian Head, Md., demonstrated that an 18-inch armor-piercing shell, fired at a distance of 1,500 yards, would penetrate the armor easily.



THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

- 1016—Edmund II, King of England, assassinated.
- 1183—Henry I, King of England, died.
- 1214—William of Scotland died.
- 1292—John Balliol crowned King of Scotland.
- 1334—Pope John XXII died.
- 1421—King Henry VI of England born.
- 1516—Peace of Brussels concluded between the French and Venetians.
- 1527—Pope Clement VII, escaped in disguise from prison.
- 1537—Gypsies ordered excluded from England.
- 1552—St. Francis Xavier died.
- 1554—Ferdinand Cortes, conqueror of Mexico, died.
- 1560—King Francis II, of France died.
- 1563—Council of Trent concluded its deliberations.
- 1640—Portugal became an independent power.
- 1642—Death of Cardinal Richelieu.
- 1648—Col. Pride prevented 200 members of British Parliament from entering the House. Called "Pride's Purge."
- 1654—Expedition under Penn and Vanables sailed for America.
- 1667—Jonathan Swift born.
- 1697—St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, formally opened.
- 1700—King Charles XII, of Sweden, defeated Muscovites at Narva.
- 1719—Dismissal of Cardinal Alberoni.
- 1750—Marshall Saxe died.
- 1754—Prussians defeated Austrians and Saxons at battle of Lissa.
- 1763—Fort Johnson, S. C., captured by the Sons of Liberty.
- 1770—British take possession of Rhode Island.
- 1777—Mme. Recamier born.
- 1787—Riot at Worcester, England, due to the introduction of machinery for spinning cotton.
- 1793—Commune of Paris ordered all churches closed.
- 1794—Treaty concluded between United States and Onondia Indians.
- 1795—Rowland Hill, "father of the British postal service," born.
- 1797—Oliver Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died.
- 1801—South Carolina by a single vote rejects bill for importation of slaves. Napoleon Bonaparte crowned Emperor by Pope Pius VII.
- 1805—Battle of Austerlitz.
- 1807—French army entered Lisbon.
- 1808—French defeated the Spanish at the battle of San Sebastian. Inquisition abolished by Bonaparte.
- 1810—Alabama admitted to the Union.
- 1823—Monroe Doctrine declared.
- 1829—Commencement of revolution in Mexico.
- 1838—Mexicans defeated by Federalists at battle of Tampico. French evacuated Vera Cruz.
- 1840—Remains of Napoleon landed at Cherbourg.
- 1851—Gen. Kosuth, Hungarian patriot, executed at Vera Cruz.
- 1852—French Senate announced to Napoleon III, his election as Emperor.
- 1850—John Brown hanged.
- 1861—Jefferson Davis chosen President of the Confederacy.
- 1864—President Lincoln urged curtailment of State banks at Winchester, Va., captured by Union forces.
- 1868—Resignation of Disraeli.
- 1870—Alexander Dumas, famous French novelist, died.
- 1884—B. & O. telegraph completed to Dallas, Texas. Washington monument at Washington, D. C., completed.
- 1891—Commercial treaty concluded between Germany and Belgium. Attempt to kill Russell Sage with a bomb. Assassin killed.
- 1894—Robert Louis Stevenson died in Samoa.
- 1897—Peace treaty signed by Turkey and Greece. Attempt on the life of the Sultan of Turkey.
- 1898—Union of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador dissolved.
- 1903—Brooklyn Academy of Music destroyed by fire. Four killed in railroad wreck at Worcester, Mass. Temporary appointment for Zion City, the industrial community controlled by "Dr." Dowd. Panama canal treaty ratified.
- 1904—Mrs. Gilbert, celebrated actress, died. Japanese captured 203 Meter hill.

Brief News Items.

Three thousand dollars has been subscribed in Toronto and Montreal for the Queen Alexandra fund for the unemployed of London.

VISITING OLD SOUTH.

to Other Building in America the
Scene of More Thrilling Events.

An alert boy of 12 or 13 years, visit-
ing in Boston for the first time, was
asked what historical building he
would like to visit first, and he re-
plied very promptly:

"The Old South Meeting-house. I
like to see places in which there has
been something doing in the past.
They did things in the Old South
Meeting-house, both before and during
the Revolution, didn't they?"

Indeed they did! No building in
America has been the scene of more
thrilling events than has this ancient
house of worship.

Had this boy, who was eager to see
the Old South Meeting-house because

ton on the 29th day of last April, he might have gone into the time-honored old building in company with hundreds of other boys, and a great many girls, who came from all parts of the city to be present at the "Children's Hour" in the "Old South." This is a semi-yearly event in Boston. It is a

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., Makers, No. 21 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

condition was by directing them to southern agricultural States.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

my packed my linen suit away
my and to-day the Christmas num-
the magazines are out."—*Louis-
viller-Journal*.

and birds.

Mrs. Winslow's Seaming System for Children

sewing machine sews the seams, perfect buttonholes, etc.

seams plain, covers other sides, it covers a breast.

100-443887-100

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATING, MICHIGAN.

CLING TO FOOTBALL.

GAME NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

BUT REFORMED.

Representatives of several colleges vote belief that it is good sport, but needs changing—Klondikers miss a good thing.

Football is not to be abolished, not even in the smaller colleges. By a vote of 15 to 8 the delegates to the Mc. Cracken conference, which was held at the Murray Hill hotel in New York, adopted a resolution declaring that it was the opinion of the thirteen colleges represented that football should not be abolished but reformed. The resolution was in the form of an amendment offered by West Point to a resolution introduced by New York university abolishing the game as it is now played. The amendment was adopted. The resolution was offered by Capt. Ed. Robert L. Howe, who with Capt. Ed. E. Pierce, represented the military academy at the meeting, was on his feet with a protest. He declared that football was a mighty good game and that West Point would never vote for its abolition. He admitted, however, that the sport was in urgent need of reform and offered a resolution abolishing the game and not the abolition of the game. After an hour's discussion, in which nearly everyone present aired his views on the situation pretty thoroughly, the amendment was adopted. Considerable importance attaches to the action of West Point because it was learned from a trustworthy source that Harvard approves the plan for reforming the game presented by West Point.

OIL BOOTS WITH AMBERGRIS.

Alaskan Gold Hunters Scamp Fortune.

From Sea and Do Not Know It.

George Schner, who has just returned from Alaska, has discovered that he and his companions grasped their boots, rings, watches and everything else they needed with ambergris. A worth \$20 an ounce, and three away more than they used, in the belief that it was ordinary grease. Schner, being a provident fellow, saved five ounces in a pickle bottle for future use. The bottle was shipped in his bag and forgotten. The other day, curiosity to know what the stuff was led Schner to show it to a Seattle druggist, who offered \$75 for the contents of the bottle, then the true value of ambergris. He says he and his companions found the stuff in quantities in arctic waters, but never dreamed of its value other than as a good lubricant.

SWALLOWING PIN NO ACCIDENT.

Kansas Supreme Court Rules Out.

Claim for Insurance Benefit.

Swallowing a pin is not an accident, according to a decision handed down by the Kansas Supreme Court, overruling the verdict of a lower court in favor of E. Barnes, a traveling salesman, who was laid up several weeks after an operation for the removal of a pin from his stomach. He held an accident policy and sued the company for \$50 a week while he was disabled.

No Coal Strike Next Spring.

There will be no strike of the anthracite

coal miners next spring, at least, according to a statement made by one of the largest individual operators in the anthracite region and confirmed in substance by an official of the United Mine Workers.

T. W. Lawson Mortgages Home.

Thomas W. Lawson has within a few

days mortgaged his home on Beacon street, Boston, for \$250,000, and gossip is busy with his financial affairs. It is said in some quarters that the battle with the "new" has left a lasting impression on his financial position in the stock market has cost him the greater part of his fortune.

Found Naval Chute at Yale.

Yale has received from two anonymous

persons a parachute, which was apparently a gift of \$75,000, which, subject to certain conditions, would be used to fund a new and somewhat novel scholarship, entitled "The Interrelation of Religion, Science and Philosophy."

Ward Makes Shortage Good.

John E. Ward, adjutant general of

Indiana, removed from office by Gov. Hanly, has paid into the State treasury the full amount of the shortage charged against him.

Great Lakes Take Many Lives.

A total of 215 lives were lost on the

great lakes during the season of navigation just closed, the figures being much larger than for any previous year since the advent of big steel ships.

Dr. Hart Changes Plan.

Dr. Oliver B. Hart, who killed Irene

Klokov, 16 years old, Oct. 5, in Rogers Park, a Chicago suburb, has withdrawn his plea of not guilty. Judge Barnes took the case under advisement.

"Buffalo Bill's" Horses Killed.

All the horses belonging to "Buffalo

Bill" will west show were killed at Marcellus, France, in order to prevent the spread of glanders.

Aged Banker Burns in House.

James L. Blodgett, a hermit banker

of Hermitage, N. Y., perished in his house, which burned to the ground. He was a millionaire and graduated from Yale college with the class of 1850.

Admits \$1,500 Theft.

Patrick Monahan, treasurer of Briggs

local, No. 1,300, United Mine Workers, was arrested in Scranton, Pa., for stealing \$1,500 from the local's treasury. He admitted his guilt and said he lost the money in gambling and dissipation. He was sent to jail.

Silk Skirts Not a Necessity.

Silk skirts are not a necessity for

wives, and husbands cannot be compelled to pay for them, Judge Gates ruled in a suit in the Circuit Court in Kansas City. The suit was brought about by Carlton King's refusal to pay a bill of \$165 for a silk skirt purchased by his wife.

Fire Burns Entire Block.

One whole block of the business

portion of Solway, Minn., was destroyed by fire. On account of a strong south wind the city's fire department was unable to gain control of the fire. The total loss is \$50,000.

WINDS POLE AND PASSAGE.

Norwegian Explorer's Remarkable Arctic Discoveries.

Major Klondike, in charge of the government cable office in Seattle, has received a message addressed to Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, at Christiania, from Captain Roald Amundsen of the ship Gjos, at Fort Ebert, Eagle City, Alaska, telling of a trip by dog team from Herschel Island to Eagle City. While the message is incomplete in details, it purports to be from a member of an exploring party sent out by Nansen and states that the party is safe with the ship Gjos, wintering at King point. The trip from Herschel to Eagle City was made up the Mackenzie river to the Peel river and over the divide to Fort Ebert, through an entirely uninhabited country and a section that is practically unexplored. Captain Amundsen, who set out in a small craft with a crew of eight men, found the north magnet pole, whose discovery is originally accredited to Ross in 1831, although scientists doubt that Ross really located it. The north magnet pole is located on the peninsula of the American continent and close to King William Island. It is supposed to be a shifting sphere of influence, though its variations are not having any effect on the Greenland to a point in the vicinity of Herschel Island. It would seem as though Amundsen has at last found the northwest passage for which Arctic explorers have been searching for years.

SMOTHER IN COAL MINE.

Men Are Trapped in Hole by Smoke

and Suffocated.

At Horton, on Cabin creek, W. Va., five coal miners were suffocated and two others nearly killed. They were working in a drift mine, the wooden stock of the ventilating furnace caught fire and was consumed. The men outside rushed themselves with trying to put out the fire. Falling in that they gave no heed to those in the mine, not suspecting their danger. There was a strong draft from the burning stock, directly into the mouth of the mine, and the smoke rushed in with overwhelming force. The miners who were in the more remote sections of the mine were unable to get out and were overcome with the smoke. Of the seven caught, two were resuscitated after being brought out. The Horton mine is the property of the Cardiff Coal Company, which has eight or ten mines in the Cabin Creek field.

BOYS' HABIT TO STONE TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Official Says There

Was No Design Against President.

A report on the throwing of the missile which broke a window in the President's train near North Philadelphia has been made to Frank L. Sheppard, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Sheppard says: "The conductor of the train reports that the missile was a plum-bob. It is a habit of boys to throw stones at passing trains. It is hardly possible that the missile would have been thrown by any one who had any design against the President, for it would be difficult to pick out any special car from the bridges, even if it were known in which one the President sat. We have been flinging on how to stop the stone-throwing nuisance."

INDIANA OFFICIAL OUSTED.

Resignation Demanded by Indiana

Gov. Hanly, Adjutant General of

Indiana, has resigned on the demand of Gov. Hanly as the result of an investigation of his accounts. The investigating committee claims there is a shortage of \$70,000 as the result of padding the totals on requisitions for the pay of the four companies of the Indiana National Guard and on warrants for supplies and other expenses. Gov. Hanly was appointed adjutant general by Gov. T. D. Burton and was reappointed by Gov. Hanly. He was adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment in the Spanish-American war.

Roba House of Kansas Banker.

While Mrs. P. G. Walton, wife of

the president of the First National Bank in Anthony, Kan., sat reading at her home a thief raised the window of an adjoining room, entered and escaped, taking with him a jewel box containing a gold watch, four diamond rings and several diamond pins, valued in all at \$8,000.

Cotton Pest Is Spreading.

In a statistical report W. J. Clay,

Texas commissioner of agriculture, says that during the last six years the cotton boll weevil has destroyed approximately 2,000,000 bales of cotton in Texas, valued at \$100,000,000. The pest has now spread to nearly every part of the Texas cotton-growing region.

Fifteen Burned by Explosion.

An explosion in a furnace of molten

steel caused fifteen men, including one workman at the International Harvester Company's plant in Seattle, Chicago, to be killed. Three of the men may die. The explosion was caused by a workman thrusting a cold bar of steel into a furnace of molten metal.

T. S. Connel Killed at Post.

James Russell Parsons, United States

consul general, was instantly killed in the street in the City of Mexico. An open carriage in which he was driving with Mrs. Parsons and their son was struck by a street car. Mrs. Parsons was slightly injured. The boy escaped without a scratch.

Serious Charge Against Senator.

State Senator Frank C. Parnum was

taken into custody by the police in Chicago on the charge of being an accessory to the killing of County Commissioner John V. Kopf, whose death resulted from a knife thrust received during the election of the Thirtieth Ward Republican Club in that city.

Field Wants New York Property.

One of the largest offers ever known

for a piece of real estate in New York City has been made by Marshall Field of Chicago, who makes a cash bid of \$3,750,000 for a department store building.

Woman Hanged to Death with Lamp.

Doris Pope, while seated at the

supper table in Bucyrus, Ohio, pulled a lighted lamp into her lap and was almost instantly enveloped in flames. She was badly burned before assistance arrived and died in a short time.

Shoots Wife and Himself.

As the outcome of a quarrel over a

\$17,000 inheritance Charles E. Bosse, aged 30 years, a collector, shot his wife, aged 28, and then killed himself with the revolver in St. Louis. Mrs. Bosse's injuries are believed to be mortal.

Nebreska Land Frauds Alleged.

President Roosevelt has removed from

office James C. Pettijohn, register of the land office at Valentine, Neb., for participation in alleged land frauds in that State.

State. He has demanded the immediate

resignation of the receiver, Albert C.

Towles. The offices for the present will be in charge of a special agent of the general land office.

FIGHT THE PARCELS POST.

Wholesale Merchants of Cities Get

Up Fighting in Congress.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul wholesale merchants have taken up the fight against the parcels post. The action of the wholesale houses in these cities is in concert with the work being done by large firms in other parts of the country, and a well-defined campaign is being conducted. Nearly every traveling man from the cities mentioned has carried a petition asking Congress to take no action in the matter of providing ways and means for the establishment of the parcels post. The signatures of business men were solicited, and thousands of names have been secured throughout the Northwest. In protest against the measure, The Hearst bill, providing, among other things, for the transmission of parcels weighing up to twenty pounds at a rate of postage averaging about 2 cents a pound, delivered at any point within the United States, died in committee at the last session of Congress, largely because of the opposition of the express companies and wholesale merchants. The petitions now being circulated are in opposition to a similar measure to be introduced at the present session. It is argued in support of the petitions that the adoption of the parcels post would result in closing many retail stores throughout the country and largely concentrate the mercantile business in the hands of the mail order concerns.

ERIE ROAD SUFFERS LOSS.

Big Freight House at Buffalo De-

stroyed by Fire.

The shops of the Union Dry Dock Company and the Erie railroad's transfer and freight house on Ganison street, Buffalo, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$131,000. The damage to the dry dock company's plant was comparatively small, the buildings destroyed being wooden structures and containing no machinery of great value. The Erie freight house was an immense building running parallel with the south side of Buffalo creek and the north side of Ganison street. It was about 1,500 feet long and contained an unusually large amount of east-bound merchandise which has been piling up because of the car shortage and the blockade of freight of all kinds. Several large lake boats anchored along the Erie dock narrowly escaped being caught in the flames. Burning barrels were carried across the river by a high wind and the towers of Niagara elevators A and B caught fire several times, but the flames were put out before serious damage was done.

SLAYS MOTHER WITH PLATIRON.

Wisconsin Man Confesses Killing

Parent—Believed to Be Insane.

Mrs. Mary Kunz, aged 70, was found dead in her home in Manitowish, Wis., having been killed by her son, J. J. Kunz, who was blood-spattered and had a bloody knife in his hand. Her body was mutilated. Young Kunz confessed several hours later. He is thought to be insane. Mrs. Kunz, a daughter-in-law of the aged woman, discovered the body lying across a bed in the same position she had left her two hours before. The dead woman had been bound and gagged with bed clothing. Kunz, who was in the house, was placed under arrest immediately, and when taken to jail he broke down.

BELIEVE "CONFESSION" A HOAX.

Police Discredit Letter Purporting

to Be from Mize Murderer.

The conclusion of the Chicago police is that the written "confession" to the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Mize, found in the drainage canal, was a hoax. The letter purporting to have been written by the murderer, who was driven by remorse to commit suicide. It bore the signature "Henry Simlar." Chief of Police Collins said he thought the writer either was attempting to play a joke or was attempting to mislead the police.

Woman's Stronghold Captured.

Mrs. Sarah Berry, who had held the

town and railroad officials at bay from her fort in the toilet room of a "Frison railway coach at Girard, Kan., for five days, was removed after she had been partially overcome by the fumes of ammonia.

Exposition Postponed.

The Alaska-Yukon exposition, which

is slated to take place in Seattle, Wash., during the summer of 1907, will be postponed until 1909. The committee on permanent organization believes that a creditable showing cannot be made in so short a time.

Eleven Go Down with Steamer.

Eleven lives were lost by the wreck-

ing of the steamer Lauenburg on the rocks off Amherst harbor, Magdalen Islands. R. J. Leslie of Halifax, one of the firm owning the steamer and a member of Parliament, was among those drowned.

Murderess Goes to Senfold.

Despite all the desperate appeals made

for a further respite, Mrs. Mary Rogers was hanged in Windsor, Vt., for the murder of her husband. Only the official witnesses viewed the hanging, which took place in the penitentiary.

Hold Up Cafe Crowd.

At the Plankinton cafe in Mitchell,

S. D., two masked robbers held up a crowd of fifteen men. While one robber stood guard the other searched the victims. The robbers secured several hundred dollars.

Killing Front in South.

New Orleans on Tuesday experienced

a killing frost, the first of the season. The temperature was down to 32.8. The temperature has been lower than this before Dec. 5 but twice in thirty-five years.

La Follette Will Go to Senate.

Governor La Follette of Wisconsin,

in a message to the Legislature at Madison, announced his intention to resign and go to the Senate, but indicated that he does not intend to relinquish control of the State machine.

Shot by Husband's Father.

Mrs. Philip Vaughan was shot and

killed in her bedroom in Calpeper, Va., by her father-in-law, John J. Vaughan, who then committed suicide by shooting. No motive is known for the tragedy.

Death of Senator Mitchell.

United States Senator John H. Mitch-

ell died in Portland, Ore., as the result of complications following the extraction of four teeth.

Denew Resigns from Equitable.

Senator Charles Denew of New

York has tendered his resignation as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

LONDON IS ALARMED.

RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS OF

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Marchers Wave the Red Flag, Chant

the Marseillaise and Hoist Banners in the Streets—A Grave Problem for the Nation.

London Correspondence.

A new problem has arisen in England, a problem graver than any question of foreign affairs, more momentous than any disputed imperial policy. It is the problem of the poor of London.

These people are not to be numbered by the tens of thousands or by the hundreds of thousands, but by the millions. They form an enormous proportion of the inhabitants of the greatest city in the world. The stranger sees few of them comparatively. He sees a splendid metropolis, magnificent public buildings, brilliantly lighted streets, parks and squares and avenues. He sees gorgeous theaters, luxurious clubs, cathedrals and museums, well-stocked stores and busy offices. An occasional beggar in the Strand or Piccadilly, an emaciated crossing sweeper, or a pitiful flower girl may excite momentary pity and evoke the virtuous glow that comes from charity bestowed, but that is all.

The shame of London is hidden. It is in the quarters never visited by the well-to-do that it has its habitation. The skeleton has existed in the closet for scores, hundreds of years, but the door has been locked, the horror veiled. It is veiled no longer.

Once, a dozen years ago, the poor of London broke their bonds. They marched, thousands strong, to the West End, and they swept the police away like chaff before the wind. Shop after

shop they looted. Plate glass windows were smashed and gold and jewels were seized. The whole thoroughfare was wrecked before law and order obtained the upper hand. The outbreak was soon over, but in a couple of hours the forces which had hitherto been successfully suppressed had given London a shock from which it took a long time to recover.

But at length it succeeded in stifling its fears. The British public has read of outbreaks in other countries, of riots in Russia, of socialism's strides in Germany, of revolts on the part of famished peasants in Italy and Spain. It has read of all these things in its somewhat Pecksniffian morning newspapers and has thanked God that England is not as other countries are. It has remembered the West End riot but has regarded it as a warning, not of the power of the submerged, but of the necessity of possessing an efficient police force. All the blame of the uprising of a dozen years ago was placed by the British public on the police. The chief result of it was, not legislation to decrease the misery of the East End, but earnest inquiry as to what was wrong in the British economic system, but the resignation of a quite harmless, conscientious and hard-working police commissioner.

Pablo Is Frightened.

And now the British public is fright-

ened again; terribly frightened. The police force of London is more efficient than ever before; the trade of England is more prosperous—according to the official returns—than for many years; the country is at peace, and its statesmen have so arranged things that it is stronger internationally than at any time in a dozen lustrems. And the red flag is being seen in the streets of the capital; the Marseillaise is being sung there, for the first time in its history.

The spectre has grown so big that it can no longer be concealed. Thoughtful people have been warning the others of its existence for scores of years. Poets have written of the tragedies of the bridges, and of the East End, philosophers have discussed the causes of the terrible poverty of Whitechapel, socialists have suggested remedies, philanthropists have given their lives and their money, the Kyrie Society has provided the poor with flowers and blue china. The public, as a whole, has remained indifferent. It has given its guineas in order to rid numberless funds (and to get a line of acknowledgment in the papers), but it has been utterly oblivious of the growth of the evil, an evil that now threatens to become a disaster.

There has been evolved in London a race distinct, unlike any other race in the British Islands, with strongly marked characteristics, with alien features and habits. It is a race stunted in size, sallow-complexioned, dark-haired. Its moral sense is blunted, its mentality is low. It has even evolved a speech of its own, and a dozen of the East End now uses a dialect as distinct as an inhabitant of the Highlands or of Yorkshire.

These are the people who smashed the jewellers' windows a dozen years ago. Perhaps, were they only to be reckoned with, the British public would be justified in its complacent optimism, for the East End is a pitiful creature, without initiative and without even the courage of the Paris Apache or the Russian Ullian.

But masses, even of the most cowardly, are always formidable, and with leaders and a leavening of courageous men an army of poor-spurred human beings can become terrible. This is the condition that confronts the citizens of London. The East Enders, the submerged Tenth, the people who constitute the chronic unemployed, have found leaders and they have found allies. The leaders are the Anarchists and Socialists; the allies are the thousands of workmen who are not chronically unemployed, but who have for months been unable to find work. The people who are suffering don't know and don't care particularly what has caused their misery. They only know they can find no one to employ them, and that in consequence they and their families have to go without food or apply to the Boards of Guardians for relief.

They have been suffering in silence for a long time. A few weeks ago they began to murmur—collectively. The murmurs have been becoming louder week by week. The outcry of the people is becoming coherent, definite; the masses are becoming more

defiant. Recently Edward's eldest daughter was looted in the streets of London as she was opening the tents provided by the King and Queen to shelter the unemployed.

"Curse their charity!" cried the people.

WOMAN IS HANGED.

Mrs. Rogers Dies on Gallows for

Murder of Her Husband.

Despite all the desperate appeals made for a further respite, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of her husband. The woman, condemned for a cold-blooded crime that shocked the entire State, made no confession on the gallows. She had previously told her spiritual advisers it was no use to tell people about others' shortcomings.

The career of Mrs. Rogers has been a remarkable one. A wife at 16 and a mother at 19, she was only 22 on the day of her execution. In 1902, having won the affections of three men, she killed her husband, Marcus H. Rogers, with the aid of another admirer, Leon Perham, to the end that she might marry a third lover, Maurice Knapp. Perham confessed, and is serving a life sentence. After chloroforming Rogers, Perham and Mrs. Rogers rolled the body into the river, where it was found. Perham made a complete confession, and both he and Mrs. Rogers were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Under the Vermont law the power of commutation of sentence rests with the legislature, and the law also provides that when a person is sentenced to death a session of the legislature must be held between the time of sentence and the date set for the execution. At the last session of the legislature various attempts were made to commute Mrs. Rogers' sentence, but all failed. Then an attempt was made to pass a law abolishing capital punishment in Vermont, but that also failed. An attempt to secure a pardon for the woman shared the same fate. A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a State commission to look into the woman's sanity. This bill passed the House unanimously, but was defeated in the Senate. The United States Supreme Court was then petitioned on an appeal from the rulings of the Vermont court, but the Supreme Court refused to stay the sentence of the Vermont court. The last woman to be executed in Vermont was Mrs. Eneline Meeker, who paid the death penalty at Windsor March 30, 1883.

SESSION IS BEGUN.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS CALLED

TO ORDER.

Both Senate and House Convene

Monday with Large Crowds Present—Scenes Attending the Opening of the National Legislature.

Washington Correspondence.

The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress convened Monday at 12 o'clock. Vice President Fairbanks called the Senate to order, while the House was called to order by Clerk McDowell. It was a familiar scene when the Vice President called the Senate to order with two strokes of the gavel. There were few changes in the membership. Death had taken away Senators Bate of Tennessee and Platt of Connecticut. There were no changes among the Senate officials. In the audience were the families of many Senators and men in public life.

The hum of voices ceased when the Vice President's gavel sounded and Chairman Edward Everett Hale made the opening prayer. He referred briefly to the months since the Senate had been in session and to the work before the members. He concluded by asking the Senate to join with him in the Lord's prayer. Sixty-eight Senators responded to the roll call and the Vice President announced that the Senate was ready to transact business.

At 12:30 the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Senator Platt of Connecticut.

Proceedings in the House.

Exactly at noon Major Alexander Macdowell, clerk of the House, called that body to order, standing in his place directly in front of the Speaker's chair, which was vacant. Declaring the House "in order," he announced prayer by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Couden. The invocation comprehended a review of the peaceful and prosperous condition of the nation, a plea for patriotic and wise legislation and concluded with a repetition of the "Lord's prayer." A roll-call by States to show the presence of a quorum was at once begun.

For an hour preceding the opening of the Congress there were scenes of increasing animation on the floor and in the galleries of the House. Legislative veterans exchanged cordial greetings, and newly elected members made acquaintances. As early as 10 o'clock the galleries began to fill. Admission was by card only and the many who came to the Capitol unprovided through the corridors in vain efforts to gain admission.

An index to the business of the session was the industry of members in introducing bills. As many as 100 public bills had been placed in the basket on the clerk's desk before 11 o'clock, these measures of legislation affecting the general government.

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The Merino is the first sheep mentioned in history.

If you have a crop in the orchard, do not cut too close to the trees.

Dust sprays are good but the liquid ones are better, because they adhere.

The quality of a sow's pigs when she is old determines when her days of usefulness are over.

All buckets, cans and other utensils with which the milk is brought in contact should be made of tin. Rusty vessels should never be used.

Probably the most profitable animal to raise is the hog. The litter is large, they are ready for market early and are usually of ready sale.

Keep your eye on the flock of turkeys to see that they do not get started to roosting away from home. If you miss them some might keep an outlook for their new roosting place and drive them home.

The hog is a good assistant, both as to keeping up the fertility of the farm and in helping to balance up on the right side of the ledger at the close of the year. Don't forget the hens; they can be made to play an important part.

Considerable live stock should be kept on every farm, that there may be a large amount of manure to apply to the soil. It should be the constant study of the farmer to make the farm pay; this can best be done in connection with stock husbandry.

It is easy to get the milk cans in a foul condition when used to carry milk or cream to market unless they are washed thoroughly after using. Don't kick if your cans of milk or cream are returned marked "not fit to use," but rather correct the "evil of your ways."

The best way of treating bowel diseases, such as diarrhea, in a flock of fowls, is to shut off all food for twenty-four hours, add a gill of lime water to each quart of drinking water, and at the end of the twenty-four hours give a liberal feeding of linseed meal in soft feed, which is an easier mode than giving medicine.

A simple way to start a balky horse is to take a hammer and tap the horse's hoof; the creature will be so surprised that it will go without further trouble; this was done by a new hand to one of our horses recently with success. Another method is to find the bridle and lay it back on the horse's neck, taking the bit from the eyes, but retaining the bit in its mouth.

The farm should be looked upon as a business investment, the same as is any other enterprise. A farmer should expect to realize on his investment in proportion to the skill and capital that he puts into it. If he sells from off the farm everything produced, without returning anything to the soil, as some seem to think it can be done, it will not be many years before it will be found that there is nothing more to sell, unless it be a few barren acres.

Hogs are built to root. They get a good share of their living that way. Hogs root where they find something, usually grubs and roots that supply needed elements not found above the ground. Hogs grow rapidly, and they need mineral matter as well as flesh and fat-building material. If hogs dig up pasture ground it is because they find grubs among the grass roots; it is worth something to have them; they destroy, and the pasture grows better after the ground has been turned over.

The dairy farmers who make the most out of the season's work are those who have the best cows and who buy bran, middlings or other feed, if it is necessary to keep up the flow of milk and the nervous strength and power of the cows. It is easier to maintain a steady flow than to bring a cow back to a full flow after she has once fallen off. Better buy a little feed and maintain a good flow than to save feed at the expense of the milk flow.

The results obtained when spraying apple trees at the Michigan Experiment Farm for San Jose scale were less satisfactory than with the peach and most other fruits, as the trees are generally not only larger and with thicker heads than other fruit trees, making them more difficult to spray, but the loose and rough bark upon the trunks and larger branches make it almost impossible to reach all of the scale, and the same is true regarding the fuzzy covering upon young twigs of many varieties. For these reasons the results ordinarily secured when spraying apple trees have not been as good as with the peach, especially from the first one or two applications.

Feeding Cotton-Seed Meal.

The Kansas Station reports, in bulletin 53, on three runt pigs, fed on corn chops and cotton-seed meal, and shows gain of one pound of live weight for only 2.6 pounds of feed ration. When fed three-fourths corn meal and one-fourth cotton-seed meal, dry, a pen of three pigs gained one pound for every 2.9 pounds of feed given. Those fed equal parts of dry corn meal and cotton-seed meal gained as much on 2.6 pounds of feed.

Attention is called to these wonderful gains. The pigs selected were runts. The fact that these pigs began to die after the forty-fifth day, when fed on this dry feed, does not detract from the interest in the case for those who have kept up with the current opinion.

seed meal discussion in Farm and Ranch for some months past.—Farm and Ranch.

Wintering Sheep.

It is not wintering hard to carry the sheep through the winter on cheap and more or less poor rations, and if one is feeding his sheep simply to get them through the winter alive, then almost anything on the farm may be fed.

But what about the lambs that are to be born in the spring? And what about the condition of the ewes when they are feverish and unable to properly suckle their young? These are the questions to be considered more than all others in feeding the sheep during the winter, and here is where knowledge of their needs and intelligent work will bring results.

Balanced Food for Swine.

While our hogs get plenty of corn, we go to considerable effort to furnish them variety in the rations and try to give it to them in such a way that it forms a balanced ration. We are believers in considerable soft food for swine and consider a ration of wheat middlings and gluten meal with a small portion of process oil meal a feed that will keep them in good weight and in the best condition.

These grains are mixed thoroughly and then skim milk is used so that the mass is about like thin porridge. This our hogs get twice daily with corn on the cob for the third meal and something in the way of root crops or good kitchen slop in which is mixed vegetable and fruit parings for the in-between meal. This is the food during the summer (except that the corn is cut out) as well as during the winter. The range takes the place of the third meal of slop and vegetables, but with these exceptions we try to feed about the same year around and find that it pays.—Indianapolis News.

Shredding the Fodder.

There is a great diversion in opinion with regard to shredding corn fodder. Many of the best farmers of a community believe in shredding because it gets the fodder in the dry earlier than would be the case if husked by hand; that the same amount of fodder will feed much further when shredded, and that the refuse is excellent bedding for the live stock and a good absorbent for the saving of manure. They claim that while the handling of fodder in this way is expensive, it is saving a big product that otherwise is almost total loss, and if the fodder, as a feed pays for its handling it is a profitable feed. There is no additional expense in raising the fodder. No land occupied for it alone.

Usually those who favor shredding the fodder are provided with barns. The have convenient feeding alleys and can distribute the short material in mangers suited for the purpose. The shredded mass can be placed into the manger, where it can be tossed about without wasting. Then later the refuse may be taken out and used for bedding.

Those who favor harvesting fodder realize the advantage of shredding when they are provided with shelter and convenience for handling the short material and for preventing waste in feeding it to the live stock.

Usually those who disfavor the shredding of fodder are large corn growers, have territory to grow hay upon and have large areas of corn stalks to pasture as soon as the corn can be removed. The shredding of fodder interferes with the gathering of corn. Then a great many of them are grain farmers and do not keep live stock for winter feeding, except their teams. They prefer hay for their work horses, therefore do not need the fodder.—W. B. Anderson, in Indianapolis News.

The Fence Corners.

There are fence corners on most farms, but far more on some than on others. Driving along a road one will come to a holding that seems to be composed in large part of such receptacles, and every one of them will be full to overflowing with its accumulation of weeds, superannuated machinery, rotting posts and the like, while on another it would seem that the fences must all run straight, so devoid is its landscape of these abominations. The ways of a farmer may very nearly be gauged by the shape in which his fence corners are kept. Much has been written about the advisability of putting on sheep to keep such places clean, but a far better way is not to let them become foul and littered up with all manner of rubbish. When a piece of farm machinery has passed its usefulness it should be remembered, what is of use put away and the remainder sold to the itinerant junkman.

It is not a long job to clean out the corners. In the old countries the tall, rank weeds which grow in the corners and along the hedges are carefully cut down and hurried to the compost heap, where they are speedily converted into fertilizing material by the aid of lime. That may not be necessary in this country, but the cleaning process is. Dirty fence corners on any farm usually mean many such corners in barns and outbuildings about the premises. There is no special time when the fence corners should be cleaned out on any farm, as it is always time for such work, but it stands to reason that the weeds should be destroyed before they mature their seeds and so make preparations for even a greater invasion by another year. The moment a farm begins to go back in management it will show first in the fence corners, and thus do these unsightly places proclaim the character of those who have them in their care.—Buckingham.

A RECORD-BREAKING TRIAL.

Difficulty in Selecting Jury Adds to Notoriety in Milwaukee Case.

It took 91 days and cost Cook County about \$40,000 to select twelve jurors to try Charles Gillooley and several associates who are charged with having killed Carl Carlstrom, a non-union carriage worker in Chicago last spring. Gillooley and his companions are said to be "sluggers," and alleged to have been in the employ of one of the unions. They were indicted for felonious assault.

There were summoned as veniremen 4,150 men, of whom 720 were excused without examination or could not be found. Not all of these were examined, but 1,031 men had to be examined before the number required by law could be found. In this respect the case is without a parallel in American legal annals. Two weeks were consumed without the selection of a single jurymen. It took from Sept. 18 to Dec. 2 to complete the jury. Of the veniremen, singularly, fewer were excused because of prejudices they had formed than because of the educational test. The latter seemed to be the great obstacles. At least one-third were unable to understand ordinary English terms and many were without sufficient knowledge to have understood the instructions of the court. Over 100 were unable to use intelligently in sentences such words as "caution," "implied" and "provoked."

The assault was committed April 13. Carlstrom, the victim, was a non-union employee at the carriage shop of Fred Meekel. A strike had been declared against the company, but Carlstrom refused to quit. It is alleged that for \$15 the alleged "sluggers" on trial agreed with representatives of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, their co-defendants, to punish Carlstrom. On the evening of the assault he was returning home when he was set on by three men, afterward identified by eyewitnesses as Gillooley, Looney and Feeley. He was left apparently dead, but recovered consciousness at the Washington Park Hospital. He died April 27 from pneumonia, thought to have been superinduced by injuries due to the assault.

On May 13 Gillooley, Feeley and Looney were arrested by detectives under Inspector Lavin. A few days later Newman, Casey and George Miller, of the union, were arrested. They were alleged to have admitted to the police a bargain with those previously arrested for the assault on Carlstrom. This was followed by the arrest of Heiden, Novak, Deutsch and Miller, who also are alleged to have confessed to the police. All except Miller, then president of the union, have withdrawn their confessions. Miller, after having pleaded not guilty, changed his plea to guilty before Judge Chelmin. The arrest of Edward Shields followed in a few days, but George Mullin, formerly recording secretary of the union, and indicted with the others, avoided arrest.

MURDERED WHILE PRAYING.

The Diabolical Crime of a North Carolina Physician.

For uniqueness of method the case of Dr. J. B. Matthews of Greensboro, N. C., charged with murdering his wife, is without parallel. Mrs. Matthews was suffering from morphia poisoning and Dr. J. B. Turner had been called in by two other physicians. Matthews declared that he had taken the morphia and as she was unconscious there was no way of ascertaining anything to the contrary. She was, however, responding to restoratives, although very near the border of death. While the doctors were working over her, he left the room.

Shortly afterward he returned and noted carefully the progress to ward recovery. From his medical knowledge he knew that in a few minutes she would be out of danger. Turning to Dr. Turner he said:

"Doctor, I want to kneel at my wife's side and pray for her. Will you not please leave the room?"

"You may kneel and pray any time," was Dr. Turner's answer, "but I will not leave the room."

Down on his knees went the husband, clasping the clammy hand of his dying wife, he began to pray. His appeals to God and heaven were audible in the far corner of the apartment, to which Dr. Turner had retired. Soon another sound became apparent, the moaning of the woman. One quick dash showed Dr. Turner that his patient was writhing in agony. Springing to the bedside he threw back the coverlet, and found that Matthews had plunged a hypodermic syringe filled with strychnine into his wife's body.

Turner's hand closed on Matthews' collar. Pulling him to his feet he threw him half across the room. Then he took the syringe from the husband's hand and ordered him from the room. But he was too late. Ten minutes later the deadly poison had taken effect. The woman was dead.

Matthews makes a plea of insanity. It is believed that he gave her the morphia which caused her first battle with death.

WHEN POOR THEY WERE HAPPY.

But Now with Their Millions Come Unhappiness and Divorce.

Years ago W. Ellis Corey was a coal dumper in Bradwell, Pa. He was very poor and nothing more than a common laborer. One of the pretty girls of the place was Mary Cook. She was as poor as Corey. When they were 17 the young couple fell in love and were married. They were very happy and they lived for the love each bore the other.

Once when the young wife was seriously ill the husband, worn with anxiety and watching her die, was overcome by a narcotic and his companions saved his life only by walking him up and down the road all night.

From the coal dump Corey passed into the laboratory, learned chemistry and worked his way rapidly to the front. His wife was his constant aid and encouragement. There was no incompatibility, no quarreling, no thought of anything but mutual love and respect. So much for the happiness which goes with poverty.

Today W. Ellis Corey is the president of the United States Steel Corporation, is worth \$10,000,000, and lives in a palace in Pittsburgh. He has consented to make no reference to his wife now for divorce. He has settled \$700,000 upon her and \$300,000 on her son, who says he will cast his lot with his mother. Mrs. Corey has gone west to establish a residence in Nevada in order to secure her divorce. So much for the happiness which often comes with great wealth.

SENATOR MITCHELL DEAD.

End in Wasted by Disgrace at Close of Brilliant Career.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon died at Portland, his death having been due to complications which followed the removal of four teeth by a dentist. Hemorrhages which could not be checked followed the extraction of the teeth. The Senator, who had been in the limelight of Oregon politics for half a century, died alone. The widow is in Paris, where she has lived since the marriage of her daughter, Margaret, to the Duke of Devonshire. Death had been completed by the Senator. He was under sentence of two years for his connection with a conspiracy to defraud the government of 900,000 acres of public lands in the Northwest.

Senator Mitchell was born in Washington County, Pa., in June, 1833. He was graduated at the Butler Academy and practiced law in Pennsylvania until 1860, when he removed to California. After a few months in San Francisco he located at Portland, Ore. There he entered politics, was elected to the State Senate in 1862, and to the United States Senate in 1873. When the Democrats controlled the Legislature Mitchell returned to his law practice, but in 1901 was again sent to the United States Senate. His political prestige had been on the wane since the conspiracy charge was brought against him. His health declined rapidly after he was convicted last summer.

ASKS MILLIONS FOR DOCKS.

Rear Admiral Endicott Estimates Expense at \$9,005,107.

Three new dry docks practically completed, a number of new buildings constructed, extensions of the railroads in the yards and of the sewer systems, lighting system and pavement and other miscellaneous improvements are features of the work accomplished during the past year under the bureau of yards and docks, as recorded in the annual report of the chief of that bureau, Rear Admiral Endicott.

For the next fiscal year the estimates of this bureau are \$9,005,107. Of this amount almost \$9,000,000 is recommended for improvement of public works. Regarding this item Admiral Endicott says: "The estimates for central heat, light and power plants at various yards are necessary for the execution of the expressed will of Congress and the structures of the department touch the consolidation of power plants. Additional docking facilities are most urgently needed and estimates are submitted for beginning docks at Boston, Pensacola and Puget sound and for a steel floating dock for home waters."

It is pointed out that it takes a considerable time to construct a dry dock of large capacity and that by the time these docks now asked for could be completed the vessels of the navy will have increased in number very materially and the demand for docks will be correspondingly greater than at present.

PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO SHORTEN THE ROUTE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROADS.

Plans are under way to shorten the route of the Baltimore and Ohio road between Chicago and Baltimore 100 miles.

According to estimates of operating officials of the Pashanale road the cost of improvements contemplated for next year will be about \$5,000,000.

Preparations are being made by the Illinois Electric Light and Power Company of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for horizontal reduction of 20 per cent in official freight rates now in effect, to oppose the order on the ground that it is unfair and unjust to the railroads and an extreme case of discrimination, which will damage the railroad business in the State.

The hearing of the case of the Pine Island Electric Light and Power Company of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for horizontal reduction of 20 per cent in official freight rates now in effect, to oppose the order on the ground that it is unfair and unjust to the railroads and an extreme case of discrimination, which will damage the railroad business in the State.

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Michigan State News

ASSAULTED BY A BURGLAR.

Brute Enters Home and Beats Woman as She Sleeps.

Awakened to find a big man with a mask beating over her head, Mrs. Frank Cate attempted to cry out for help at her home in Ionia the other night. With her baby she was alone in the house, her husband being at work. The intruder beat her on the head until she was unconscious and then proceeded to search the house. He had completed his work, Mrs. Cate regained consciousness and set up an alarm which brought her brother, Stanley Wiczech, who resides next door, to the rescue. Surprised at the unexpected turn affairs had taken, the burglar ran for the back door, followed by the brother, who fired three shots without effect. Mrs. Cate is of the opinion that the man used chloroform on her after he had beaten her into insensibility. He secured \$12 in money and some jewelry.

PLEADS FOR SANITY OR DEATH.

Man Made Insane by Injury Asks Surgeons to Relieve or Kill Him.

William Dwyer, rendered a lunatic as the result of an accident, in a momentary period of sanity before being placed on the operating table at the University hospital in Ann Arbor for an operation on his brain, begged the surgeons to kill him with a bullet if it proved impossible to restore his sanity. An abscess was removed from the man's brain and a silver plate put in his skull, with the result that his mind was relieved at once. In a few weeks he will be able to leave the hospital.

BAD LUCK FOLLOWS HIM.

Fraser Man Victim of Fire First Then of Wind.

A miniature cyclone swept the village of Fraser the other afternoon about 2 o'clock. Trees and fences were blown away and the cement building of Leonard Schneider, in process of construction and on up story, was demolished. One wall fell shortly after the wind sprang up and continued gale brought the others down about 5 o'clock. The damage is estimated at \$10,000. It was not long ago that the village was swept by a disastrous fire and Mr. Schneider was one of the heaviest losers.

FALLING ROCK KILLS TWO.

Carriage Becomes Entangled in Wire and Falls Timber on Victims.

Mrs. William Gardner and her 5-year-old son were killed at An Sable in an extraordinary accident. With another woman and the latter's child they were driving when a wheel of their carriage became entangled in a wire attached to a flagpole. Before the carriage could be stopped the pole was pulled over, striking Mrs. Gardner and her child as it fell on the carriage and crushing the heads of both. The other two occupants of the carriage escaped injury.

OLDSTER COBBLER IN STATE.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES.



Up-To-Date Christmas Goods.

We have Gifts for Ladies and Girls:

TOILET SETS—Fine ones in rose wood and french stag.

MANICURE SETS—Every woman likes them.

MUSIC ROLLS—Often just what you want.

PERFUMES—All the new odors.

MIRRORS—Hand Mirrors in all styles.

JEWEL BOXES—Some nice ones.

CONFECTIONERY—"Queen City Chocolates," the kind that always pleases.

FOUNTAIN PENS—The kind you can depend upon to write well.



CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

NELS P. OLSON, Proprietor.

Grayling, Mich.

Just One Year Old!

December 14, 1904.

We wish to tender our sincere thanks to those who have to any degree contributed to the success of this store during the year.

It will be our constant endeavor to try and please our customers by giving them the best of service and courteous treatment. With hearty thanks for past favors, we hope to have a share of your patronage in the future, and will as heretofore do our utmost to please you.

Sincerely Yours

J. A. MORRISON, Mgr.

Fountain Pens!

Fountain Pens are now the constant companions of busy men and women. They are a source of enjoyment at all times, when they are good, and a constant annoyance if they are not good. We guarantee each and every pen that we sell to be perfect in every way, made of the best material, and best of all they can be depended on at all times. Price, from \$1.50 to \$6.00.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES.



New Season's Offerings.

We have Gifts for Men and Boys:

MILITARY BRUSHES—Nice ones, in rose wood and french stag.

CIGARS—In boxes of 25 and 50. These always suit the smokers.

PLAYING CARDS—A nice line for the Xmas trade.

CLOTH AND HAT BRUSHES—Good ones from 25c to \$1.00; fine ones from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

TRAVELING SETS—Always handy, whether he travels or not.

FOUNTAIN PENS—Most always an acceptable gift.

PIPES—Both Briar and Meerschaums, a fine line in all sizes, and at prices that will suit the purchaser.



CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

Michigan's School For The Deaf

Preparation Given to Deaf Children for Useful and Self-Supporting Service.

THE GIFT OF SNEECH CAN BE TAUGHT

An impressive Scene—Mistaken Feature of the Law of 1899—Annual Per Capita Cost to the State

Lansing, December 4, 1905.

There has been exhibited in this correspondence in recent weeks something of the provision our state has made and is making for the welfare of the homeless, neglected, dependent and delinquent children of the state: descriptions of the noble institutions for child-rescue and child-saving at Coldwater and Adrian and Lansing, and the invaluable work those institutions are doing, beneficent in its character and profitable in its results. Those institutions admirably meet the purpose of their creation; but there are other classes of children equally in need of the protecting and fostering care of the state for whom these institutions are not adapted—children who are not homeless, not neglected, not dependent nor delinquent, but defective or deficient in their physical or their intellectual powers. And these command our sympathy even more than the others; and they have been earlier provided for.

The people of this state, in their constitution adopted in 1850, ordained that "Institution for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind, or insane shall always be fostered and supported." In obedience to that mandate there was established at Flint, and opened in 1854, a school for the deaf and the blind. Experience proved that the uniting of the two classes in one institution was not the wisest way. Methods of care and instruction for the two are wholly different, and the two classes themselves have little in common in their sympathies and interests, and do not usually get on well together. So when, in 1880 the blind school was opened at Lansing, the two were separated, and the Flint institution became what it has since been, the Michigan School for the Deaf.

Eligible to this institution are all children in this state between the ages of seven and twenty-one years (and outside those age limits in the discretion of the board of managers), who are capable of attending school and profiting by instruction, but who from defective hearing cannot be taught in the public schools. Such are received and kept and instructed without charge except for clothing and traveling expenses, and those are provided by the School where parents are unable.

These are privileged to remain, and desired to remain, for a full course of thirteen years, reaching the equivalent of the junior class of the high school, and fitting for the preparatory class of Gallaudet College of the national institution for the deaf at Washington.

They are also in a class taught trades, every pupil above the sixth grade being required to spend from fifteen to twenty-four hours per week in learning some useful handicraft, enabling them to go out equipped for self-supporting service, the industries embracing carpentry, cabinet making, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, house painting, decorating, cooking, housework, sewing, millinery, art department, printing, stereotyping, wood carving, etc. The trade teaching is a valuable part of the school training in a subjective way, aiding both in discipline and in intellectual instruction.

It was the common belief, when the school was opened fifty years ago, that the deaf as a class must remain incapable of more than a very limited acquaintance with the simplest forms of language, and a dim idea of the simplest truths of religion, and the rudiments of the simplest handicrafts. They have shown, on the contrary, under adequate opportunity, as high percentage of success in intellectual and manual attainment, as the hearing. While in many cases they do not remain for the full course all go out with some degree of education and capacity for self-maintenance, and practically all are filling places of usefulness to themselves and others. One reason why more do not remain for the complete course is that they have become capable of such usefulness, and demand for their services takes them away. One 1904 graduate of the cabinet shop is now foreman of the Oregon deaf mute cabinet shop; other graduates are teachers in this and other schools; and in this and other states, all former students who are known—more than fifty per cent of the whole—are giving good account of themselves. Only three are known who have proved incapable of self-maintenance, and they had other afflictions besides deafness. Not one has ever been convicted of crime. There have been enrolled, all together, nearly eighteen hundred, the present number being about three hundred and fifty, in the proportion of four girls to five boys.

The attendance is not at the present time increasing, as normally it should, and the main reason for this is one that demands the attention of the legislature. Under the law of 1899 the establishment of day schools for the deaf was authorized in places where three or more pupils could be secured, and ten cities in the state now have such schools, with a total attendance of one hundred and eight. A mistaken feature in that law was the payment of the entire expense by the state, which results in a careless complaisance on the part of localities toward the establishment of schools, which costs them nothing, and enabling persons interested in securing employment as teachers to work up sentiment for a school where there was small demand for it. In pursuit of this purpose some have not hesitated to discredit the state school with parents of deaf children, with the result that in several instances even where they did not send to the day school they have been influenced to withhold them from the state school. If parents who have been been thus prejudiced could have gone with the writer of this, a few days ago, through the various workshops and school rooms of that institution, and seen the glad welcome that lighted the faces of those children in every place, at the appearance of the superintendent among them, and their eager expectancy for recognition; those parents might realize how complete is the confidence of the children, and how sympathetic must be the relation that has inspired it. That is the practical working out of the idea expressed in the superintendent's latest report: "Everything here, from the main building to the cow shed, is here for the good of the deaf children of Michigan"—not for the officers, not the teachers, but for the children—"that they may be educated, trained, and fitted for citizenship."

And another thing would have been realized by those parents who have been led to suppose differently that the Michigan School for the Deaf teaches speech. From the beginners who are with difficulty brought to utter a word that a stranger can recognize, to the advanced oral classes who readily read the lips even of strangers and under disguising mustaches, and respond well in uttered words, they would support the claim of the institution when it challenges results in this line with any other in the world. In a score of classes speech is constantly used. Music, of course, forms no part of deaf instruction. And this makes a great gap; but it is one realized by the pupils, who have "choirs" and "sing" hymns and patriotic songs in gesture language, with graceful and rhythmic motions in perfect time, and with the keenest enjoyment to themselves and their deaf "auditors."

It was an impressive scene where all of the three hundred and fifty gathered for dinner in a great dining room, first giving close attention while the superintendent said grace in the sign language, and then attacking with gleeful animation the big tins of savory food. In the procuring, preservation and preparation of the provisions for that big family, there is a scientific and vigilant care that could scarcely be matched in one private home in a thousand. The average annual per capita cost to the state in the last two years, has been two hundred twenty-five dollars. We are paying for the institution in taxes this year eighty-eight thousand dollars, which is a low-

per capita rate. The superintendent, Mr. Francis D. Clarke, has occupied the position thirteen years, and was for seven years before that superintendent of the Arkansas school, with earlier experience in New York.

ORDER IN THIRST FOR GAIN

Days of Civilization Likened to Those of Savages.

After years of residence among the head hunters of Borneo an Englishman writes of them as follows: "I don't want to stand up for head-hunting; it isn't nice. The civilized nations call it murder, and it is murder, but we are to throw stones? Aren't the means we take to satisfy our unquenchable thirst for gain, murder? Flogging, shirt-making, straw plaiting, lace and box and nailmaking and how many more? Do any of them bear looking into if we want to feel that, as a country, we do not murder? Isn't the whole destruction of body, soul and spirit which drink and gambling and immorality are carrying on 'our very doors, and inside many of them, filling our hospitals and lunatic asylums and graves—'isn't that murder? And in our murders are any good qualities necessary, none! But fighting brings out the noblest parts of a savage, and in his some life love and content reign; but civilized murder means misery and discontent and homes turned to hell."

HER IDENTITY WAS DISCLOSED

Status of Indignant Lady Made Perfectly Plain.

There was in Brockton, Mass., some twenty-five years ago, a shoe manufacturing concern, whose firm name, P. & N. Copeland, was almost a household word. At one time the wife of one of the members of the firm had ordered a hat at H. W. Robinson's, and, upon calling for it, was met by a strange salesgirl.

The hat proving satisfactory, she was about to depart with it, without more ado, the bill to be sent, as was her custom. The girl, not understanding this, and anxious for the safety of the hat, began to demur, whereupon Mrs. Copeland turned, and, "raving herself up haughtily erect, said: 'I guess you don't know who I am. I'm the wife of P. & N. Copeland.'"

French Possession in India. The French have in their possession a bit of land that is probably the smallest of foreign possessions, as well as being unique in situation. The tourists arriving at Calcutta is early advised to pay it a visit, as it lies only sixteen miles away, and is rightfully considered an attraction. Chandernagor, which is the name of this tiny province, proves interesting, because of the unusual circumstances of finding a tract of land, containing only three and a half square miles, situated within British India, under French government, and because of its antiquity, it having been ceded to the French in the seventeenth century. One of the quaintest and oddest features is an old Dutch cemetery, proof that this nation supplied the first settlers.

STORED KNOWLEDGE AN ASSET.

Frequently Means Saving of Much Time and Money.

A boy was sent by his father on an errand across a ravine through which a creek ran. The trip was one of several miles, and, when returning, the boy thought to shorten the trip he would go through a half-mile of shrubbery and swamp. But in this place he found no paths, and wasted as much time as he expected to gain. When he reached a bank from which he could see the wanderings he had made he recognized many mistakes while in the shrubbery and swamp. He might have saved the time he expected to save had he known at the start what he knew by observation from the bank after the trip.—Earl M. Pratt.

Last British Whaling Port.

Dundee is the only port in the British Isles that owns whaling ships. Toward the end of the century before last nearly all the east-coast ports had whalers of their own. London had thirty-four ships. The falling off of the industry is due chiefly to the scarcity of "right" whales; but the turning point of the decay was taken when coal gas was discovered and there was a fall in the importance of oils as illuminants. But each season Dundee sends her whaling fleet to the Arctic. So few are "right" whales within the circle now that the Dundee experts know them all, it is said. Wags aver that the Dundee humpbackers have names for each one of the 1.

Why the Goods Were So High

Different Stories Told by the Merchant and His Mischievous Clerk.

An old woman once asked in a dry goods store to be shown some silk. A young clerk showed her some, saying: "We can do this for you at \$1.00 a yard." The woman asked for something better, but the clerk replied that they had nothing better. Whereupon the proprietor came forward and said: "You must excuse my assistant, madam; he is new to the business. Here, madam, is a superior article, \$2.60 a yard. If it were not for the fact that I bought it some time ago we should have to charge you \$3.75, for, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the silkworms, the price of silk has increased enormously of late." The customer took the silk. A few days later the same old woman came in and asked for some tape. The clerk said gibbly: "Here is some that we can let you have at 16 cents the dozen yards. If it wasn't for the fact that we have had it in stock some time we should have to charge 25 cents, for, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the tape worms, the price of tape has gone up enormously." It was then she hit him with her umbrella.

Barley as Food.

In reply to an inquiry as to the digestible qualities of barley an exchange writes: "Barley is rich in nitrogenous substances, and contains large quantities of iron and phosphoric salts. Weight for weight, both barley and rye contain quite as much nutritive material as wheat, but it is in a less digestible form, and the flour of both grains makes a compact bread which is considered difficult of digestion, says the Pittsburg Press. When cooked whole in soup for a long time it is easily digested and nutritious, and there is a breakfast food made of barley which is nutritious, easy of digestion and very palatable."

Dog Cures Cancer.

A worthy woman, whose veracity is not questioned, told me yesterday that her uncle was cured of cancer by letting a faithful dog lick the malignant cutaneous scirrhus. The carcinoma was the result of a gunshot wound in the leg. Her belief is that the cure killed the dog, but as the brute was 16 years old it is likely that he had reached the limit of his days. This case is slightly different from that of the poor beggar Lazarus. "The dog came and licked his sores, and it came to pass that the beggar died." So St. Luke tells us.—New York Press.

Earliest Theatre.

What was probably one of the earliest theatres built was the Theatre of Dionysos, which was begun five centuries before Christ. The seating capacity of this remarkable building is said to have been 30,000, nearly four times that of our largest amusement palace. The Theatre of Dionysos was erected when Greek art and literature were in their prime. Here were presented to appreciated spectators the wonderful works of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Two-Legged Dog.

The curiosities of Vienna include a small dog, which, having been born without front legs, has learned to walk about on its hind legs.

Window Cleaning in London.

The London City Council does not allow window cleaners to stand on window sills that are more than six feet from the ground.

Tobacco Monopoly Profitable.

The tobacco monopoly has yielded the Austrian government the enormous net profit of \$24,000,000 for one year.

A keeper was cleaning the hyenas' cage at Hall by the Sea, England. One of the animals improved the opportunity to turn upon the man in an ugly mood. The keeper promptly defended himself, and, to teach the animal manners, gave it a drubbing until it slunk into a corner. One of the spectators, a dear old lady, then remonstrated with the keeper and thought he had acted cruelly. The man stepped out of the cage, and, advancing to the lady, said: "Praps, mum, you'd like to come inside and manage him!" The invitation was not accepted.

Pill-Taking Extraordinary.

Ninety-six arsenic and iron pills at one time are a formidable, if not a record dose. They were taken by an Italian girl of 16, named Elda, living at Trieste. She had been indisposed for some time, and under medical direction was to take daily five or six pills containing arsenic and iron. A few days ago, in an acute attack of nervous excitement, she swallowed the whole contents of the bottle—ninety-six pills in all. Needless to say her sufferings were great, but by prompt and drastic surgical action her life was saved.

Most Ancient of Almshouses.

What was probably the oldest almshouse in the world has just been closed after an existence of 452 years. It was founded at Wansledel, Bavaria, by Christopher Wanner forty-one years before Christopher Columbus discovered America, for old men who wore pointed white beards and wore the costume of the founder's day. It has been closed because no more men could be found who would wear this medieval costume and the pointed beard.

Meningitis in Animals.

Veterinary surgeons know, but the general public probably does not, that some animals are as liable to meningitis as are human beings. Goats and horses are the principal sufferers in the dumb creation, and from them the infection may be transmitted to man. In horses, the disease is known as "hydrocephalus acutus." Of horses affected with the disease, 78 per cent die, and the remainder have a chronic tendency to relapse.—London Globe.

Boiling Eggs Scientifically.

In a lecture before the Royal Institution in London, an English scientist showed a new exact way of timing the boiling of eggs. The egg was suspended from the beam of a pair of scales and dipped in a pan of boiling water. The sand from an hour glass trickled into the scale which hung from the other end of the beam until the egg was cooked. Then the weight of the sand lifted the egg out of the saucepan—using an electric bell.

Joke on Married Couple.

"Happy, though married two days," was one of many labels attached by practical jokers to the luggage of a newly married couple who left an English railway station the other day on their way to Canada.

[illegible]